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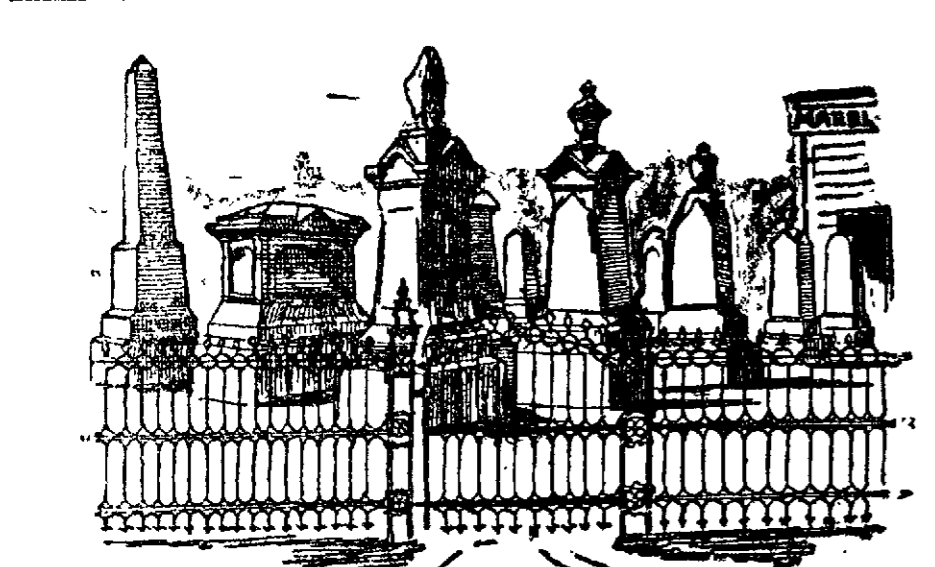
TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains
at Reno.

TRAIN.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Central Pacific—		
No. 1, eastbound express.....	10:10 p.m.	10:20 p.m.
No. 2, westbound express.....	8:40 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
No. 3, eastbound express.....	8:00 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
No. 4, westbound express.....	8:30 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
Virginia & Truckee—		
No. 1, Virginia express.....	8:05 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
No. 2, San Francisco express.....	8:00 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
Nos. 3 & 4, local passenger.....	11:45 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Express and freight.....	4:45 p.m.	8:50 a.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails
at Reno.

MAIL.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
San Francisco and Sac'to.....	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Cal. (west of Truckee), Or., W. T. and B. Co.....	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Eastern Nevada and States.....	8:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Virginia, Carson, Glendon and Northern Nevada.....	8:05 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Mono, Inyo and Alpine coun- ties, Cal. and Alpine.....	8:05 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Susanville, Oakesville, Quincy and points north.....	4:45 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Buffalo Meadows (Mondere).....	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.

M. NATHAN.
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE.As the season has been very short for the sale of Summer Suits and Underwear, and
having a very large stock on hand, I wish to dispose of them as soon as possible, and
will offer them at**25 Per Cent. Less than Former Prices.**I HAVE A FULL LINE OF
STRAW HATS AND SUMMER NECKWEAR
AT REDUCED PRICES.Call early and secure bargain. M. NATHAN,
Mail Orders will Receive Prompt Attention. VIRGINIA ST., RENO, NEV.J. M. McCORMACK'S
MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.RENO, NEVADA.
Also Agent for the Celebrated Wrought Iron Fence. Designs and Prices sent upon
application.Leading Boot and Shoemaker
—OF RENO. DEALER IN—
BOOTS & SHOES

The Cheapest House in Town

CALL WORK DONE IN A WORKMANLIKE MANNER.

No Botch Work Allowed to Go Out of the Shop.

H. F. PAVOLA.

BRANCH SHOP IN VERDI. Virginia street, RENO, NEV.

ANHEUSER - BUSCH - BREWING - ASSOCIATION
—J. G. KERTH—Sole Agent for Reno, Carson, Virginia City and all
Western Nevada for this celebrated

BUDWEIS LAGER BEER.

Correspondence solicited, and all orders promptly at-
tended to. A trial will convince of its superiority over all
other brands in the market.HAGERMAN & SEARS
—DEALERS IN—

Groceries, Provisions, Notions, Tobacco and Cigars, Etc.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST CASH RATES.

satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms Cash, or 30 days, with Ap-
proved Security.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Delivered to All Parts of the City Free of Charge.

YOU
DON'T KNOWwhat a comfort it is to
have ready at hand a
remedy that never fails to
relieve Constipation,
and that, without pain or
discomfort, and almost
immediately cures head-
aches, and dispels every
symptom of Dyspepsia.
Such a remedy is found
in Simmons Liver Regu-
lator—not a sweetened
compound to nauseate, or
an intoxicating beverage
to cultivate an alcoholic
appetite, but a medicine
pleasant to the taste, and
perfectly harmless when
given to the smallest
child. S. L. R. never
disappoints. It possesses
the virtues and perfec-
tions of a reliable remedy
of the kind endorsed by
eminent physicians."It affords me pleasure to add my testi-
mony to those you receive annually in
reference to your valuable medicine. I
consider Simmons Liver Regulator the
best family medicine on the market. I
have prescribed it with excellent results."
—W. F. PARK, M. D., Tracy City, Tenn.Whittier's Will.
The poet Whittier left a will contain-
ing quite a number of bequests to char-
itable institutions, as well as relatives
and friends. The item which refers to
his funeral has been made public. It is
as follows: "It is my wish that my
funeral may be conducted in the plain
and quiet way of the Society of Friends,
with which I am connected, not only by
birthright, but by a settled conviction
of the truth of its principles and the im-
portance of its testimonies." A bequest
is also contained in the will to this
effect: "I entrust my manuscripts, let-
ters and papers to Samuel T. Pickard, of
Portland, Me., and request all who have
letters of mine to refrain from publish-
ing them unless with his consent." It
is expected Mr. Pickard will superin-
tend the preparation of the poet's bi-
ography.Destruction by Electric Storms.
One of the results of so much exces-
sively hot weather in Maine this summer,
has been an uncommon frequency of
electrical disturbance and an unusual
amount of damage by lightning. In
Maine, the number of buildings ignited
and destroyed by the electric fluid has
been unprecedented, and the same is
true of other northern states. There
are certain localities that always suffer
more from the effects of lightning than
others, and they are those situated in
the vicinity of ponds or lakes, for
showers generally follow along the
water lines, and often seem to be
diverted from their course as they
approach a pond or chain of ponds.
Bangor Commercial.The Crown Prince's Sword.
The emperor of Germany has present-
ed a magnificent sword to the crown
prince, his son, the youngest lieutenant
in the Prussian army. On the hilt is the
following inscription: "Trust in God
and defend thyself bravely. Therein lie
thy honor and glory. He who fights
heartily on the side of God will never
be driven from the field. Thy power
belongs to the Fatherland. To my dear
son, William, May 6, 1892. Wilhelm.
R."—San Francisco Argonaut.No mirror ever yet threw back
A more repulsive sight,
Than teeth that are decayed and black;
Or one more pure and bright
Than rows of pearls, that all may vaunt
Who put their faith in SOZODONT.THE MALLYDOR
THE GENTLEMAN'S FRIEND.
Our PREPARATION SYRINGES are with every bottle
a GUARANTEE that they will cure every case of
GONORRHOEA, GLEET, or any other disease of the
URINARY ORGANS, and prevent the disease from
becoming chronic. A QUOTE FROM THE LANCET: "MALLYDOR
MANUFACTURING CO., LONDON, ENGLAND."
J. B. McCullough, Agent.

Election Notice!

BY THE

Board of Co. Commissioners

GENERAL ELECTION:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON
Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1892,
at the several election precincts in the
County of Washoe, State of Nevada, hereinafter
named, an election will be held for the following
State, County and Township officers, to-wit:
Three Presidential Electors.
One Congressman.
One Judge of the Supreme Court.
One Regent of State University, (long term).
One Regent of State University, (short term).
Four Assemblymen.
One Sheriff.
One County Clerk.
One County Recorder and Auditor.
One County Treasurer.
One District Attorney.
One County Surveyor.
One Public Administrator and Coroner.
One County Commissioner (long term).
One County Commissioner (short term).
One Justice of the Peace for each Township.
One Constable for each Township.To be in accordance with an Act of the Legisla-
ture of the State of Nevada, and known as the
Australian Ballot.THE POLLS.
At said election the polls shall be open not later
than 8 o'clock a. m., and will continue open until
6 o'clock p. m., except one hour for recess at any
time before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

VOTING PLACES AND INSPECTORS.

Reno, First Ward—Polls at County Clerk's Office.
Inspectors—Geo. McFarland, Sam. Andrews, W.
H. Young.
Clerks—Jas. Phillips, Frank Savage.
Reno, Second Ward—Polls at Pavilion. Inspec-
tors—Ed. L. Bell, F. B. Constock.
Clerks—W. A. Moore, Frank Peacock.
Reno, Third Ward—Polls at Opera House. Inspec-
tors—Ed. Coffin, W. W. Higgins, Chas. Gulling.
Clerks—J. H. Fagerman, W. E. Bechtel.
Wadsworth—Polls at Music Hall. Inspectors—
D. Elder, Wm. Linton, D. Washburn.
Clerks—M. Donnell, A. Macpherson.
Huffaker—Polls at Blacksmith Shop. Inspec-
tors—James Burke, J. L. Nash, Ben James.
Clerks—Wm. Linton, D. Washburn.
Washoe—Polls at School House. Inspectors—
Ed. Harris, A. P. Marker, L. D. Smith.
Clerks—A. F. Frisco, J. J. Jackson.
Franktown—Polls at Justice's Office. Inspectors—
J. Corcoran, Rosa Lewers, Wm. Thompson.
Clerks—A. F. Frisco, J. J. Jackson.
Glendale—Polls at Danchev's Hall. R. H. Kin-
ney, H. Whittier, W. A. Martin.
Clerks—H. Stevens, O. C. Ross.Verdi—Polls (to be named). Inspectors—N. J.
Forsyth, W. C. Dierksen, J. F. Conlon, J. E. Conlon.
Clerks—O. M. Loney, K. J. M. Conlon.
Peavine—Polls at Hunt's House. Inspectors—
F. Hines, L. D. Hunt, N. A. Merrill.
Clerks—A. D. Black, J. H. Corlies.
Priggen—Polls at Mathew's House. Inspectors—
F. C. Dierksen, J. F. Conlon, J. E. Conlon.
Clerks—W. Hubbard, E. Mathews.
Salt Marsh—Polls at Smoke Creek or Round
Hole. Inspectors—J. F. Bonham, Geo. Winters,
O. C. Norton, H. Miller, H. Bonham.
Clerks—H. Miller, H. Bonham.
Clark's—Polls at Hill's House. Inspectors—E.
Reiner, Thos. Hill, P. Churchill.
Clerks—Appoint their own.
Reno, October 3, 1892. O. H. PERRY, Clerk.

FOR LADIES ONLY!

—You Will Find the—

PROPHYLACTIC COMPOUND

Just what you need. It is the only sure and
lately safe preventive ever discovered by medical
science. Every bottle is guaranteed. For sale by
J. B. McCullough, Reno, Nev.
1892. Wholesale Agent for the State of Nevada

Both Sides of the Question
should be looked into. And when this is done
the intelligent smoker uses BLACKWELL'S
BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE CHEAPEST! THE BEST!

TASSELL BROTHERS.

Paving's New Building, - - - East Side of Virginia Street

Are constantly receiving direct from the Leading Manufacturers of the United States
the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Fine Boots and Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN.



Shoes, Slippers and General Footgear for Ladies, Youths and Misses

That have ever been received in this city. The public is invited to call and inspect them.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done. Leather and Find
ings a Specialty.First National Bank
RENO, NEVADA.

Capital paid in. \$200,000.00

Surplus Fund. 100,000.00

\$300,000.00

Deposits Received on Favorable Terms.

Money Loaned on Approved Security

Exchange Bought and Sold throughout the United States and Europe. Take Tele-
graphic Transfers.

OFFICERS: DIRECTORS:

D. A. Bender. President W. O. H. Martin, A. H. Mannin
Geo. W. Mapes. Vice President G. W. Mapes, C. E. Paxton,
O. T. Bender. Cashier D. A. Bender, F. M. Lee,
Geo. H. Taylor. Asst. Cashier O. T. Bender.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

By the Month or Year, at 50 cents per Month.

HENRY B. RULE,
FIRE INSURANCEAND
REAL ESTATE AGENT

Agent for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York,

AND THE LEADING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Business in City or Country Promptly Attended to.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

Office in THOMPSON'S BLOCK, VIRGINIA ST., RENO, NEV.

ALFRED NELSON,

Dealer in Imported and Domestic

GIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Also General Assortment of Hats,
Gloves and Men's Underwear,
And a Large and Well Selected Line of

OUTLERY AND NOTIONS.

West Side of Virginia St. Reno, Nev.

A Marble Sidewalk Marks the Store.

WOOD FOR SALE.

Four-foot Wood Delivered
for \$5.00 a Cord.Take orders at Marcus Fredrick's, Cigar Store
J. F. ALLEN

CURLER & CURLER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

OFFICE—In First National Bank Building,
Rooms 9 and 10, Reno, Nevada.

FOR SALE.

320 Acres of RICH Meadow Land,

—With good water right, at—

\$12.50 Per Acre;

Also a field of 500 acres of meadow land with
abundance of water for rent.
For further information apply to George Graves,
Iron Bridge Station, Reno, Nevada.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE

Bar Iron, Barbed Wire, Steel,

CUMBERLAND COAL,

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Buckeye and all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE,

AND CROCKERY.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

WIELAND'S LAGER.

PARRY & EVANS,

Sole Agents for the State of Nevada or the sale of the John
Wieland Brewing Company's celebrated pure and

GENUINE LAGER BEER.

—Headquarters and bottling house at—

RENO, NEVADA.

Favorable terms given to the wholesale trade, and all or-
ders for general and family use promptly filled and attended to.

NEVADA CASH DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE

We Have Received our New and Well Assorted Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Everybody is cordially invited to inspect our display.

S. EMRICH,

Manager.

STATE LINE MILLS.

Clear and Common Lumber

Laths, Shingles,

Wood and Posts.

Address: S. A. HAMLIN, Reno, Nev., or Marmol, Nev

J. B. McCULLOUGH,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY

100 COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEVADA.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared from the Purest Drugs Only.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF TOILET ARTICLES.

Picture Frames, Wall Paper, Panits, Oils, Glass, Etc.

Agent for THE WHITE Sewing Machine.

G. Gilling, President. W. S. Bender, Vice President.

Wm. Henry, Secretary. First National Bank, Treasurer.

RENO MILL AND LUMBER CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Wood Turnings, Windows,

Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Pickets, Shingles, and Packing Boxes.

BEST MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Builders' Hardware, Paint, Oils, Glass, etc

FOR FINE

JOB WORK

Call at the Journal Office.

SILVER PARTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES B. WEAVER, of Iowa.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. FIELD, of Virginia.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
Tues. WARR, of Esmeralda County.
M. S. BOWFIELD, of Humboldt County.
C. O. POWNING, of Washoe County.
SENATORS ELECTORS,
Geo. B. Nixon, of Humboldt County.
George Brown, of Storey County.
W. J. Westerfield, of Lyon County.
FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
WM. M. STEWART, of Ormsby County.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, of Washoe County.
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
O. H. BELKNAP, of Ormsby County.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT (long term),
HENRY L. FIER, of Washoe County.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT (short term),
CHARLES E. MACK, of Storey County.

MR. BARTINE'S RECORD.

An open letter from Hon. W. M. Stewart, United States Senator from Nevada, to Hon. H. F. Bartine, Representative from Nevada, and one of the combination candidates for United States Senator is published in a supplement to the JOURNAL. It reviews the record of Mr. Bartine in Congress and before he was elected to Congress, and conclusively proves that the gentleman was as ready and willing to sacrifice Republicanism for office before he went to Congress as he has since been to sacrifice the interests of his constituents for Republicanism. The man who a few years ago before his election to Congress accepted a nomination for a local office on the Democratic ticket in Ormsby County, voted for the Force bill in the last Congress, a measure designed by the gold trust to perpetuate Wall street power in the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Federal Government and thus prevent forever the passage of a bill to remonetize silver. It is shown that on the 21st of January, 1891, Mr. Bartine endeavored to get Senate bill 4,975 to provide a unit of value and for the coinage of both gold and silver before the House. He offered a resolution to discharge the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, which had pigeon-holed the bill, from its further consideration. Speaker Reed ruled the motion out of order, and Mr. Bartine, representing a silver-producing constituency, voted to sustain the ruling of the Speaker and the silver bill was defeated.

The letter from opening to close deals with facts and is worthy the attention of every voter in Nevada. It asks Mr. Bartine what measures, if any, he ever succeeded in getting through the House, as the Record does not show a single one. Mr. Bartine cannot plead that the majority of the House has been against him, because in Mr. Reed's Congress there was a Republican majority and Mr. Bartine voted for Mr. Reed, pronounced goldbug as he was, for Speaker. It appears that Senator Stewart was instrumental in getting Mr. Bartine on the Coinage Committee in the present Congress, as the Senator, because of his opposition to the Force bill, has great influence with the silver members, while Mr. Bartine, because of his advocacy of the Force bill, has none.

The Senator has the courage of his convictions and proclaims from every platform in the State the sentiments which he uttered in Congress, while Mr. Bartine has experienced a change since Congress adjourned. In the House of Representatives last July he looked upon the free coinage of silver as being of more importance than the success of any political party. In Nevada, since he became a member of the Senatorial syndicate, he tells the people the success of party is of more importance than free coinage and advises them to vote for a goldbug candidate for President.

Mr. Bartine, unless he has a very lively imagination, can scarcely consider himself a candidate for the Senatorship, but by opposing the Silver party and advocating the election of Harrison he hopes to be rewarded with at least a Consulship as a reward for his treachery.

BOTH SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

They are having a lively time politically in the State of Washington. There are three tickets in the field, the Republican, Democratic and People's. The Republican newspapers publish affidavits and records showing that H. J. Suively, Democratic candidate for Governor, left Grafton, West Virginia, in 1886 after borrowing money from servant girls and widows and embezzling \$1,500 held in trust by him for infant heirs. The Democratic papers retort by charging that John H. McGraw, the Republican nominee for Governor, is at the head of the opium-smuggling ring and formerly conducted a three-card monte swindling game.

It is fortunate for the respectable citizens of Washington that they do not have to choose for Governor between two thieves. There is a third candidate in the field, the People's nominee, who is an honest, upright, respectable citizen, who will receive the votes of the best elements of both the old parties.

"A vote for Weaver is a vote for Harrison," says the Louisville Courier-Journal. "A vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland," says the Denver Sun. "A vote for Weaver is a vote for prosperity and the principal industry of the State," say the Silver men of Nevada.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Matters of Interest From Home and Abroad.

Mrs. Harrison is Dead.
WASHINGTON, October 24.—11 P. M.—There is but little change in Mrs. Harrison's condition at this hour, except the difficulty in respiration is increasing.
LATER—Mrs. Harrison is dead.

Egan Answers MacVough.
New York, October 24.—Patrick Egan, Minister to Chili, to-day made public his reply to the recent speech of Wayne MacVough in Cooper Union, reflecting on Egan's character and official fitness. In taking up the charges MacVough made Egan says, "You assail me first as a swindler who failed to account for a large trust fund placed in his charge. Second you say, 'it was well known at Washington when he was appointed what the charges were, and that he had fled the country to avoid arrest and trial on the very serious criminal charges.'"

Third, "You describe me as a sham patriot and a fugitive from criminal justice, to which you are pleased to add that my appointment was an insult to every self-respecting Irishman in the United States." I should treat these charges and cowardly insults with contempt were it not that they were spoken at a meeting at which figured as vice presidents such names as T. F. Gilroy, Wm. R. Grace, J. J. O'Donoghue and John D. Grimmins, and that it is reported that your words were received with 'loud cheering.' I am convinced that in the entire ranks of the Republican party there couldn't be found a single man who would make upon the character of any Irish-American so wanton, foul and unfounded an attack as you have made upon me, but if such a one could be found and he should under similar circumstances assail in like manner in my presence any of the gentlemen I have named above I will simply say there would not be in New York city any hall sufficiently large to contain him and me. In your great desire to assail me you have been forced to fall back upon my connection with the Irish movement in Ireland. To the Irish race here and in the old land my course and conduct in that connection needs no vindication." He further says there was never a formal charge made against him by the English government, the only "criminal charges" being those made by the hostile press based upon piggy forgery. The press were fully investigated by Farnell. With regard to being a sham patriot and a fugitive from criminal justice Mr. Egan leaves the first part of the charge to the judgment of the Irish-American citizens and to the second part pleads guilty of being a fugitive in the same way as were Thomas Addis, Emmett Richard O'Gorman and many others and is sincerely proud of being so.

Rightful Railroad Accident.
PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—The Shamokin express on the Philadelphia & Reading road, due in this city at 9:30 A. M., collided with a train of coal cars on a short distance north of West Manayunk tunnel, eight miles north of this city, this morning. Seven persons were killed outright, and nineteen injured, who were taken to St. Timothy Hospital, at Rosborough, and several others were treated at other places. The dead are: Thomas Welsh, fireman; James Kirilan, brakeman; Frank Steif, newsboy; Mrs. Margaret Devine, David S. Herr of Harrisburg, James Bowton of Reading, Miss Smith of Phoenixville, Pa. Injured—S. D. Rhodes, M. D. Cowan, M. J. Leypert and wife, Ella Devine, Annie Kemp, Mary Telf, Annie M. Sides, Mary C. Pretzman, Wm. Hembree, James E. Burfield, H. C. Printz, Thomas Fitch, engineer; Hiram Gotschall, Joseph E. Wright, W. H. Becker, James H. Chilson, John E. Wygod and Wm. Halsey. All of them are suffering from serious fractures and internal injuries. Several may die. A dozen or more besides these suffered painful injuries, but will probably recover. The collision was caused by the disregard of orders on the part of those in charge of the coal train, which had been ordered to lay at West Falls until the express passed. The trains came together on a curve with an awful crash. The smoker telescoped with a passenger coach nearly half its length. The baggage car was smashed to pieces and thrown in a heap with the broken engines. It caught fire and was soon burned up. The passengers in the rear coach and Pullman car, which remained on the track, escaped with a few severe shaking up. The engineer and fireman on the coal train jumped and escaped with slight bruises, but the unfortunate on the express engine had no time and were buried in the ruins. Immediately after the wreck word was sent in several directions for medical aid and in a short time a staff of physicians was on hand attending to the injured. Clayton Ephler, baggage-man of the express train, who was buried in the wreck, is now in the hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and other serious injuries.

Gen. Powning Creates Enthusiasm at Winnemucca.
WINNEMUCA, Nov., October 24.—Gen. O. C. Powning addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night. He poured hot shell into both wings of the gold bug party. His speech was on new lines, and penetrated throughout with great applause. It was "argumentative and most eloquent. He showed up the utter inconsistency of any silver man voting for either of the old parties, and satisfied all that the People's party will have the naming of the next President, by holding the balance of power in the Electoral College. His mention of Cassidy, Stewart and Newlands received shouts of applause. At the conclusion of his address, cheer after cheer was given for the speaker, the whole ticket, Senator Stewart and Hon. F. G. Newlands.

FREE TO ADVERTISE OUR BUSINESS.
If you will make a 1/2 size of yourself, or any member of your family and 1/2 size of your house, packing, etc., send it to us for advertising. We will send it to the Pacific Bank and Wells, Fargo & Co. at 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

McKinley in Kansas.
KANSAS CITY, October 24.—Governor McKinley reached Kansas City this afternoon. He addressed large crowds at half a dozen places en route, and upon his arrival here he was escorted to the Auditorium, where 6,000 people were gathered. He spoke for an hour on the issues of the campaign. From here the party went to Leavenworth, Kas., where another large crowd was addressed.

Died From His Injuries.
GRASS VALLEY, October 24.—Thomas Rule, who was caved on in the Empire mine last Saturday, died to-day from his injuries. He was for a long time a citizen of this place and one of the best of miners, aged 55 years and a native of Cornwall, England. He leaves a wife and a number of grown children.

Speaker Cries in New York.
New York, October 24.—Hon. Charles F. Cripe, Speaker of the House of Representatives, made his first speech in New York during the present campaign to-day when he addressed a large meeting of the Cleveland and Stevenson Wholesale Dry Goods Club.

Must Have Something Better.
New York, October 24.—Mayor Grant has declined an offer of \$40,000 a year for the presidency of a distillery company.

Vote as You Talk and Feel.
The Colorado papers are earnest in their advocacy of free coinage. With the exception of a few organs, they are unanimous for the People's ticket. The Pueblo Star voices the sentiment of the Silver men in the following:

"Every resident of Colorado has sworn over and over again during the past three months that he would not cast a vote this fall that did not bear witness to his intent to show that all the voters in this State favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Now you are all convinced that Cleveland is himself opposed to silver, and Harrison and his whole party are opposed to it; the only way you can avoid stultifying yourself entirely is to vote the People's ticket. Then no matter how the election goes you have taken your stand, and though you fail in what you desire, you have shown that talk means votes in Colorado."

A Word of Warning.
I see that the price of silver is going up. There is no doubt that it is in the power of the administration to put silver at any price less than par that it may desire. The only purchasers are an English syndicate and the Secretary of the Treasury. They bail and bear silver to meet the views of the gold ring and also for political purposes. I trust the Silver party press throughout the State will keep a close watch on the scheme and fully expose it. They may have it at \$1 10 before the election is over or they may drop it to fifty cents an ounce if they desire to do so. There is nothing Foster, Harrison and Sherman will not resort to to defeat the free coinage cause. Very truly,

Geo. S. Nixon,
Chairman State Central Committee,
Reno, October 18, 1892.

John Sunderland has a fine stock of French and English goods and is turning out some finely finished suits to order. His tailors are first-class workmen.

Take your prescriptions to Pinniger's pharmacy, Virginia street. Pure drugs at lowest prices.

For rough or chapped skin use Mystic Balm, 25 cents. Pinniger's, Virginia street.

Peculiar
Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies. Peculiar in its strength, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Does One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is now more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where more than of all purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad. No other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly. Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by all druggists. At 1/2 size for 10c. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NEW TO-DAY.

FREE TO ADVERTISE OUR BUSINESS.
If you will make a 1/2 size of yourself, or any member of your family and 1/2 size of your house, packing, etc., send it to us for advertising. We will send it to the Pacific Bank and Wells, Fargo & Co. at 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COFFIN & LARCOMBE,

Green, Tropical Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

FRESH FISH.

NORTH SIDE OF R. R. TRAIL,

KENNA STREET, (Third) - RENO, NEV.

A LADY WITH

A Baby Complexion.



— CAPTION BY THE —
MRS. GRAHAM'S

CUCUMBER AND ELDER

FLOWER CREAM.

Yeast after using it daily for six months a lady's skin will be as pink, soft and velvety, as pure and clear as the most delicious baby's skin. It is not an artificial cosmetic. It cleanses, refines, purifies and whitens. It feeds and nourishes the skin tissue, thus banishing wrinkles, marks and sores. It is harmless as dew and as nourishing to the skin as dew is to the flower. Price, \$1. Bottle lasts three months.

SAMPLE BOTTLE mailed free to any lady on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay for postage and packing. Lady agents wanted.
MRS. GERVASE GRAHAM,
"Beauty Doctor,"
3425 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WILLIAM PINNIGER, DRUGGIST

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

W. H. A. PIKE,

— People's Candidate for —

ASSEMBLYMAN.

FOR STEWART AND FREE COINAGE.

M'KISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE,

JOHN PIPER -- -- LESSEE.

Saturday Even'g, October 29, 1892

PRODIGIOUS PRESENTATION.

— Biggest of Big Events, —

*** THE STOWAWAY ***

With all its surprising scenic features, including the

NEW \$10,000 YACHT SCENE.

Handsome stage picture ever shown.

The all conquering cast embraces incomparable actors and actresses.

Soul-Stirring Safe Blowing

By the eminent reformed burglar,

"Spiki" Hennessey and "Kid" McCooy

Who will crack a safe and by the latest approved methods.

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle reserved.....\$1.00

Dress circle, admission.....1.00

Box, four people.....25.00

Box, four people.....25.00

Seats now on sale at Pinniger's drug store.

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN.

FOR SALE—One of the

Best Stock Ranges—

On the Pacific Coast, situated in Modoc county, 12 miles southeast of Alturas. Two large barns sufficient to shelter 5,000 sheep, and will hold 300 tons of hay. An abundance of feed adjoining to pasture 50,000 sheep or 4,000 cattle, and no where on this range can you get more than a mile from living water. Abundance of timber close at hand. There are

760 Acres of and

The House

Is underpinned with dressed stone; a good stone chimney and flue. There are more natural advantages attached to the place for stock raising than any other on the Pacific Coast. There is but one family living within five miles, and no more places fit for settlement. Seven or eight hundred acres enclosed. For further information address

W. S. FLOURNAY,

Alturas, Modoc County, California.

It Must Be Sold.

Public Speaking!

HON. C. C. POWNING

Silver party candidate for Presidential Elector, will address the citizens of Nevada on the political issues of the campaign as follows:

Winnemucca, - - Monday, October 24

Austin, - - Tuesday, October 25

Battle Mountain, Wednesday, October 26

Eureka, - - Thursday, October 27

Reno, - - Friday, October 28

Virginia, - - Tuesday, November 1

Carson, - - Thursday, November 3

Reno, - - Friday, November 4

The Silver League at the above named places will please make the necessary arrangements for meetings.

By order of
Chairman State Committee of the Silver Party of Nevada.

HARRY P. FLANNERY, Secretary.

Public Speaking!

Hon. Francis C. Newlands,

Silver party candidate for Congress, will address the citizens of Nevada on the political issues of the campaign as follows:

Hawthorne, - - October 24

Oandalaria, - - October 25

Dayton, - - October 26

Gold Hill, - - October 27

Silver City, - - October 28

Greenfield, - - October 29

Reno, - - October 31

Wadsworth, - - November 2

Austin, - - November 3

Battle Mountain, - - November 4

Reno, - - November 7

The Silver League in the several places will please make the necessary arrangements for the meetings.

By order of
Chairman State Committee of the Silver Party of Nevada.

HARRY P. FLANNERY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL LIST

— OF THE —
SEVERAL CANDIDATES

— To be voted for at the —

GENERAL ELECTION,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

For President.....BENJ. HARRISON

For Vice President.....WHELAN REID

For Presidential Electors.

D. S. Dille.....Republican

A. O. Cleveland.....Republican

J. B. Farrell.....Republican

For President.....GROVER CLEVELAND

For Vice President.....A. E. STEVENSON

For Presidential Electors.

B. P. Riley.....Democrat

Joseph E. Ryan.....Democrat

Theodore Winters.....Democrat

For President.....JAMES B. WEAVER

For Vice President.....JAMES G. FIELD

For Presidential Electors.

M. S. Donnell.....Silver

C. O. Powning.....Silver

Thomas Wren.....Silver

For President.....JOHN BIDWELL

For Vice President.....JAS. G. CRANFILL

For Presidential Electors.

Abram Banta.....Prohibition

Charles F. Moore.....Prohibition

William Wilson.....Prohibition

Representative in Congress.

Charles H. Gardner.....Prohibition

James C. Hagerman.....Democrat

Francis G. Newlands.....Silver

William Woodruff.....Republican

Justice of Supreme Court.

C. H. Belknap.....Democrat and Silver

Board of Regents (Long Term).

H. L. Fish.....Silver

J. Lemmon.....Republican

H. B. Rife.....Republican

Board of Regents (Short Term).

J. F. Douglas, Jr.....Democrat

John H. Kinkaid.....Republican

C. E. Mack.....Silver

Assembly.

J. F. Emmitt.....Republican

Walter E. Kinkaid.....Prohibition

J. P. Foulke.....People's

A. D. Griffin.....People's

J. O. Gregory.....Democrat

R. A. Hamilton.....Republican

T. G. Herman.....Republican

W. H. Hays.....Prohibition

H. L. Knox.....Democrat

C. A. Norcross.....People's

W. H. Rife.....People's

S. S. Sears.....Democrat

James Steiner.....Prohibition

E. C. Stinson.....Prohibition

Benjamin Titus.....Democrat

D. O. Wheeler.....Republican

Sheriff.

W. H. Laughlin.....Republican

John Hayes.....Democrat

E. G. Leeper.....People's

J. G. Weidner.....Prohibition

Clerk.

G. W. Campbell.....Prohibition

Orlando Evans.....People's

W. H. Rife.....People's

W. B. Norcross.....Democrat

O. H. Perry.....Silver

Recorder.

L. Longfield.....Prohibition

W. D. McNeely.....Republican

J. B. Williams.....People's

BARTINE'S RECORD.

A Gold-bag Wolf Masquerading in the Silver Fold.

A POLITICAL JUGGLER AND PARTY MOUNTEBANK.

Senator Stewart Unmasks a Wall Street Emissary.

TALKING SILVER, VOTING GOLD.

EXTRACTS FROM BARTINE'S ORGAN:

"Benevolent," "Traitor," "Flopper," "Crook," "Political Bribe Taker," and "Utah Hoax."

Hon. H. F. Bartine, Carson City, Nev.

Sir: Your change of position from candidate for congress to candidate for the senate seems mysterious. You were elected to congress against Mr. Cassidy because you claimed you could do more for the people of the state than he was able to do. Have you succeeded in doing better than Mr. Cassidy did? He was able to point to many substantial things he accomplished for the state; among others, he secured the appropriation of \$100,000 to erect the public building at Carson. Have you done as much? Are you quite certain that you have done as much in the cause of silver in congress as he did while living by his patriotic efforts in private life? Did you decline to be a candidate for congress this year because you knew that you had failed to satisfy the reasonable expectations of your constituents, and that a change of representative was demanded? If not, what was your reason for retiring from that contest? Did you think that it was easier task to defeat me for the senate by false charges than to be elected to the house on the affirmative merits of your own record?

A Nominal Candidate.

In your prepared speech, which you deliver on all occasions, you say that I charge you in my speeches with being only a nominal candidate. So far you state the truth. You further charge that I named in my speeches Senator Williams of Ormsby, Senator Finley of Washoe, A. C. Cleveland of White Pine, and the colored man of the name of Harrison seeking the honor of speaking truthfully so far as Mosses, Finley and Cleveland are concerned. I did name those gentlemen as probable aspirants for the senate, because they have been frequently mentioned to me as such. It is not true that I have in any speech alluded to Senator Williams or Governor Colcord as aspirants for that office. There can be no doubt that either of the gentlemen you name would accept the office of senator if elected to that position. Your contention has deprived you of an ordinary common sense if you do not know that the hold over senators and the persons now candidates for the legislature would prefer either one of the gentlemen you name to yourself.

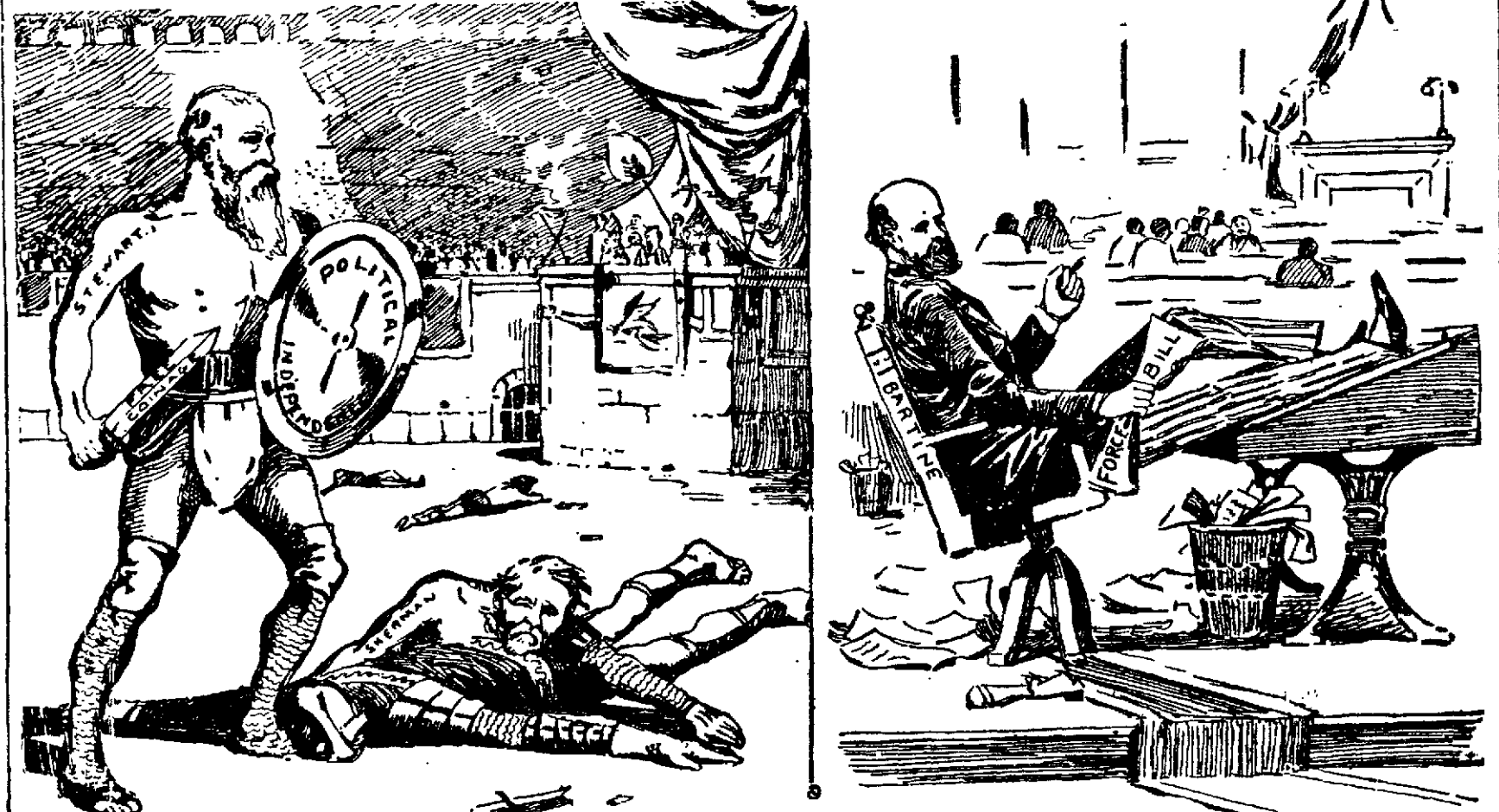
Candidate for Executive Favors.

You may know (if you do not) that the colored man of the name of Harrison, your silver record, your force bill record and your lack of success as a member of the lower house of congress would induce the legislature, in case of my defeat, to select a new man and give him the seat of the colored man of the name of Harrison. Assuming that I do that you are not entirely bereft of reason. I have taken the liberty of designating you as a "nominal candidate" for the senate, but a real candidate for executive honors. You cannot be blind to the fact that Thomas H. Carter, who was defeated for re-election to congress in Montana on account of his want of fidelity to the silver cause, was rewarded by the president by being appointed to the general land office, and after ward elevated to the position of chairman of the national republican committee to manage the campaign for President Harrison. You are aware of the fact that Mr. Carter of Iowa, who was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures of the fifty-first congress, and who aided the administration to defeat free coinage, was rewarded for his services by being appointed minister to Brazil. You are also familiar with the policy of the administration in rewarding gold men and withholding patronage and executive favors from the advocates of free coinage. Your hostility to the silver cause of Nevada and your abuse of me are not calculated to recommend you to the people of Nevada for senator; but judging from the past you are making a record which ought to commend you to Benjamin Harrison, John Sherman and their gold associates. Your desire for favors from the administration is the only rational explanation of your present attitude on the silver question.

The Hold-Over Senators.

You say I am very bitter against the hold-over senators. Why do you say that? Some of them are my friends and supporters. Why are you so anxious to defend them? Do you own them? If so, who sold them to you? If they are straight Republicans, how can you, with a crooked record as a Republican and silver man, expect to secure their support? The Compromise Act of 1890.

You charge me with having repeatedly said that the compromise act of 1890, which was extorted from the administration by the silver senators for their votes on the McKinley bill, was better than a free coinage bill. This charge is false. My remarks were not correctly reported or understood. In speaking of the compromise act of 1890, I said that that provision of the bill was excellent, and that without such a provision the silver cause would have been defeated. I said that the free coinage bill was a bad bill, and that every free coinage bill which had been considered in the senate since I was a member provided for



THE FIGHTER. THE TRIMMER.

the issuance of silver certificates or treasury notes for the purpose of enabling the owner of bullion to receive his money without delay. I remarked that our mints, with their present capacity, could coin only about 80,000,000 ounces a year; that previous to the demonetization of silver a bullion fund was annually appropriated to enable depositors to be paid at once; that the hostility of the gold agitators was such that it would be difficult to obtain such appropriations if a free coinage bill were passed; and that the only safe course was to provide in any free coinage bill that might be passed the means of issuing paper money for silver bullion. I said that the 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion that were required to be purchased under the act of 1890 were far more than would be coined under a free coinage bill with the present capacity of the mints; and that in that respect the act of 1890 was better than a free coinage bill, pure and simple, without a provision for issuing treasury notes or silver certificates. I still assert that the act of 1890 was a step in the right direction. If the secretary of the treasury had coined silver to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion, and used silver as money as required by the pledge in the platform of 1888, silver would not have been degraded. If there had not been combination and co-operation between the treasury department and European speculators to depress the price of silver, the increased purchases under the act of 1890 of 25,000,000 ounces per annum would have advanced and maintained the market price of silver. It must be remembered that the United States and a few English bankers are the only purchasers of silver, and that they have the power to regulate the price to subserve the interest of speculators in Wall street and to influence elections and legislation in congress. It was this combination which put silver down to 82 cents an ounce, and it is this combination which is now advancing the price of silver for the purpose of the campaign.

Demonetization of Silver.

You charge me with having squarely voted for the demonetization of silver. You know this charge to be false. The section of the law which demonetized silver was not read or voted upon in the senate. That provision was a substitute for section 19 of the house bill. That bill passed the house on the 27th day of May, 1873, and was reported to the senate on the 29th day of May, and referred to the committee on finance on the 29th day of May. On the 18th of December, 1872, it was reported by the committee to the senate with amendments; and on the 7th of January, 1873, additional amendments were reported. On the 17th day of January the bill was considered in a full senate and passed. Each amendment of the committee on finance which was presented to the senate by Mr. Sherman, the chairman, was carefully considered, discussed and voted upon. After debate on the fifteenth section the presiding officer said:

The question is on the amendment striking out the 17th section. The yeas and nays were agreed to. The next amendment was to strike out

section 17 and to insert in lieu thereof a substitute. This is fully recorded: When section 19 was reached the committee's amendment offered by Mr. Sherman provided, among other things, that—

On the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the silver dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, the dime, five, three, two and one-cent pieces of the said shall be omitted, and on the reverse of the silver dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, and the dime, respectively, there shall be inscribed the weight and fineness of the coin.

Mr. Casserly of California inquired why the eagle was omitted. Mr. Sherman gave the reason as follows:

Mr. Sherman—If the senator will allow me, he will see that a preceding section provides for coin which is exactly interchangeable with the English shilling and the five franc piece of France; that is, a five-cent piece. France will be the exact equivalent of a dollar of the United States in our silver coinage; and in order to show wherever our coin shall come in contact with the coin of other countries, we are providing it in it shall float all over the world—we propose to stamp upon it, instead of a bird or some other bird, the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and "ONE CENT" and which they may not distinguish from a buzzard or some other bird, the inscribed fineness and weight of the coin.

No one doubted the truth of Mr. Sherman's statement, and no further objection was made. The bill passed without a division.

Eminent Men Ignorant of Demonetization.

Whatever may have been printed in reports and bills that were never considered, no suggestion was ever made in the senate that the demonetization of silver was contemplated. There was not one word of debate on that subject, as the Congressional Globe will show. After my term in the senate had expired, and after the mints of Europe were closed against silver, the fraud was discovered. The leading men of the two houses of congress who participated in the passage of the act of 1873 declared that they had no knowledge of the provision which demonetized silver. Senator Thurman of Ohio said:

I cannot say what took place in the house, but know when the bill was pending in the senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mints, and there is not a single man in the senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was a bill toward demonetization.

Senators Conkling, Allison, Blaine, Voorhees, Beck, Boggs, Herschford, Howe, and Representatives Garfield, Holman, Cannon, Kelly and Burdick all bore similar testimony as to their ignorance of the transaction.

President Grant, who signed the bill, did not know that silver was demonetized; for in January, 1873, two years after the bill became a law, he sent a special message to congress recommending the erection of more mints to coin silver dollars to provide for specie payment. If what you say is true, that I was present and voted for the demonetization of silver, the same may be said with equal truth of the eminent men above referred to. If silver was demonetized by an act of congress and ordinary legislation and not by stealth, the Republican party, which was then in power, is responsible for that infamous transaction. Mr. Bartine, do you charge that the demonetization of silver was a Republican measure, or do you endorse it as such? If not, cease to charge the Republican party with that fraud, and let the blame fall where it belongs—on John Sherman and those who aided him in manipulating the records.

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Bartine's Statement in Congress.

Why did you not make your infamous charges against me and the Republican party earlier? Why did you in the house of representatives on the 7th of June, 1890, use the following language:

"What a consensus of opinion, what popular demand, led the passage of our own demonetizing act of 1873? Why, sir, not one person in a thousand even knew that it had been done until a year or two afterwards; and if the 'consensus of opinion' could have been fairly voted by the American congress that law would not have remained upon the statute books one year after the discovery was made."

How dare you, in the face of these facts and of your own solemn assertions, now proclaim to the people that the fraud was known at the time the bill was passed, and that I participated in that fraud?

The Republican Party of Nevada.

You accuse me of leaving the Republican party of Nevada—a serious charge, indeed. If Harrison, John Sherman and Company are the Republican party. Are you sure that you are not a deserter from the principles of the Republican party of Nevada? That party, in convention assembled at Virginia City on the 30th of April last, declared against such gold men as Sherman and Harrison, as follows:

Resolved, That we condemn the Republican party of the Eastern states and the administration of President Harrison in so far as they have failed to accomplish the complete demonetization of silver, and to enact laws providing for the free and unlimited coinage of that metal.

Resolved, That the people of Nevada are in favor of the coinage of silver upon the same conditions which apply to the coinage of gold, and are opposed to elevating any person to office who is not known to be unqualifiedly in favor of opening the mints to the coinage of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

That is the position of the Republican party of this state. You endorsed that position in the house of representatives on the 14th of July last, when you said—

I took upon the free coinage of silver as being of more importance than the success of any political party, and regarded it as a great question of principle.

Views in Harmony with the Republican Party.

When I returned to Nevada my views were in harmony with those resolutions, and believing as I did that the Republican party was unalterably opposed to elevating to office Benjamin Harrison, the worst enemy of silver in public life—I voted at the Republican primaries for delegates to the convention at Reno. The majority of that convention which represented the party adopted the resolutions of the April convention at Virginia, and omitted to nominate presidential electors for Harrison and Reid, and by implication endorsed Weaver and Field. About one-third of the convention bolted or drew out; and although it nominated presidential electors for Harrison, it did not endorse his financial policy, but regretted that his policy was in opposition to the opinions of the convention and declared that—

In dealing with this (silver) question we saw that the people of Nevada were not in favor of perfect independence, and regardless of all national parties and platforms, we have placed ourselves as being in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver, with full legal tender functions accorded to each, as the correct and logical solution of this great question.

All you say concerning my hesitation in deciding with which party I would act is false. I never hesitated in my devotion to the silver cause, nor in my opposition to placing in power John Sherman, the autocrat of the treasury department under Harrison. I knew that a vote for Harrison was a vote for John Sherman, and I never intimated that I would cast such a vote.

Harrison's Position on Silver.

In your speech you defend Harrison's position on the silver question, and particularly his letter of acceptance. His doctrine on that subject seems to be in accord with your views, and still you claim to be a silver man. He says in that letter:

I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject independently of other nations we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own.

Can any enemy of silver find words to express more radical opposition to the demonetization of silver by congress? Can anything be more humiliating to the pride, independence and self-respect of the people of the United States than to have the president tell them that they must submit their financial legislation to the dictates of the bondholders, money-lenders, aristocracy which governs Europe and tramples upon the rights of the people?

The president in his letter proposes to submit the question of free coinage to the commercial nations of Europe, and has appointed a commission to decide the question. It is three gold advocates and two advocates of the free coinage of silver. He reiterates in that letter the trite formula of John Sherman, that the ratio between gold and silver must be such as to make the commercial value of the silver in the silver dollar equal to the commercial value of the gold in the gold dollar. His position is exactly the same as that of his financial mentor, John Sherman, who in his campaign speech at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 8th of October, said:

Now, what we want is both gold and silver money, but always maintained at par with each other, money having the same purchasing power. How can we get it? The simple answer is by putting enough silver in the silver dollar to make it equal in value to the gold in the gold dollar. If 37½ grains are not enough, put into the silver dollar 40 grains or 50 grains. Give the people an honest dollar and thus settle the silver question.

That is the settlement which Mr. Harrison and Mr. Sherman propose shall be effected by an international conference. When that is done silver will be forever demonetized, and the present discount on silver will forever be maintained. This policy means for Nevada the utter ruin of her mining interests and the destruction of the state.

The Force Bill.

Mr. Bartine, you are a little weak in your explanation of the force bill. The people of Nevada would be glad if you would explain to them how many federal supervisors and deputy marshals could be employed for election purposes under that bill; how much money could be expended by the federal executive to pay those officers and the other expenses of elections out of the standing appropriation contained in the bill. They would like to have you explain what power these federal officers would have had under the terms of the bill in the registration, counting of votes and returns of elections, and whether the authority of these federal officers would have been paramount to that of the state officers in elections where a member of congress is to be chosen. They would also like to know if you are in favor, where the colored people are in the majority in the South, of installing them in power and entrusting them with the government of those states. A fuller discussion of this subject by you would interest your hearers quite as much as abuse of myself.

Bartine Voted for the Force Bill.

You admit in your speeches that you voted for the force bill. I will tell the people how many silver men voted for that bill besides yourself and how many silver men voted against it; and whether in your action in that respect you co-operated with the silver men or with the gold men of the house.

Voted Against Free Coinage Bill.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the bill (S. 4975) to provide a unit of value and for the coinage of gold and silver, and for other purposes, which passed the senate on the 14th of January, 1891. That bill provided for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Do you remember how Speaker Reid defeated that bill by referring it to the committee on coinage, weights, and measures without the action of the house? Do you remember how that bill was held in that committee under various pretexts, until it was finally brought to be acted upon by the house? Do you recall to mind the heroic efforts of Mr. Bland of Missouri to bring that bill before the house for consideration? Have you forgotten the action and your action upon that bill?

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If your memory is defective I call your attention to page 1,638 of The Congressional Record, Fifty-first congress, second session, vol. 22, part 2. On the 21st of January, 1891, Mr. Bland moved to recommit the pending resolution with instructions to report back for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on coinage, weights, and measures be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 4975) to provide a unit of value and for the coinage of gold and silver, and for other purposes, and that the committee be instructed to report back immediately after the reading of the Journal on Tuesday, January 27th, the following resolution: That this bill be continued for a day to day until and bill is finally disposed of.

The speaker ruled this resolution out of order, as he did everything pertaining to silver in the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Bland, I appeal from the decision of the chair, and on that I desire to be heard. Mr. Harrison—I move to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Bland—I call for the yeas and nays.

The question was taken, and it was determined in the affirmative—yeas, 141; nays, 123. Not voting.

This vote defeated the bill. Your vote and those of Mr. Carter of Montana and Mr. Townsend of Colorado are recorded in the affirmative. This was the only opportunity ever presented at that session of congress to vote against the force bill.

Why did you decline to co-operate with Mr. Bland, the acknowledged leader of the free coinage forces in the house? It will not do for you to excuse yourself by saying that your vote would have had no effect on the question. How do you know if you and the other representatives of the silver states had voted and used your influence to aid Mr. Bland, that the bill would not have been brought before the house and passed?

At all events, you have been counted with the friends of the bill and not with its enemies. This was after you had voted with the gold men for the "force bill" against local self-government. You were not satisfied with that, but continued to vote with them against the paramount interests of your state.

Extraordinary Forcefulness.

You complain that I did not charge you with voting for the force bill in the campaign of 1890. I admit that it was extraordinary forcefulness, but you did not at that time vote against the force bill, considering the free coinage bill which passed the senate on the 14th day of January, 1891.

Reciprocity in Legislation.

I do not deny that you have made many speeches, and good ones, in favor of silver; but that is not enough. It is necessary in legislation to vote in favor of measures which you desire to pass.

Remarks on Force Bill in Senate.

You say that I denounce the force bill here, but did not do so pending its consideration in congress. Let me quote a sentence or two from the speech I made in the senate on the 24th of April, 1890, three days after you voted against the consideration of the free coinage bill, as I have already shown. I said:

If I understand the elections bill correctly, the principle of it, if carried into effect, would be to give to the federal officers superintending local elections in every state in the Union the right to vote and to count the votes, and when that is done the whole of the proposition lying at the foundation of the federal government would be destroyed, because with accession the different governments occupying the country might enjoy freedom in their political action, but the federal supervision of local elections there can be no liberty.

I commend the entire speech I made on this occasion to your careful perusal. Read it and then say if I now denounce the force bill in more explicit and comprehensive language than I did in the senate.

Was Claims of Nevada.

You say that Captain Mullan did nearly all the work in compiling the evidence of the state claim of \$400,000 against the general government for money by it expended in aid of the suppression of the rebellion. How do you know that? Did you participate in the work? Captain Mullan rendered me most valuable assistance, but I think he will hardly claim that he did all that immense labor himself. If called upon he will tell you that I was engaged with him for nearly two years in collecting that evidence, and that I compiled and wrote the reports which were presented, which I hope you have done the honor to read so that you will understand the question next winter and be able to render some assistance in securing the payment of the claim.

Legislation Secured in Congress.

Since I was elected to the senate in January, 1887, an appropriation of \$30,000 has been obtained for the completion of the government building at Carson. Appropriations have been secured to run the mint, to establish the Indian school, and to endow the state university. Will you please state in your next speech just what you did to aid in securing these benefits for the state? and what other information, so that hereafter I may do you no injustice.

Chinese Question Settled.

In addition to these appropriations the Chinese question was settled in 1888 by the passage of the Scott bill, which I took charge of in the senate. Do you claim that you passed that bill?

Plute War Claims.

In the fifty-first congress and in the present congress, on my motion, a bill was passed to pay the Plute war claims. I understand you say that you had favorably reported to the house. The committee on war claims of the house adopted the senate report in the fifty-first and fifty-second congresses, which report I myself introduced. Have you ever introduced yourself with that report, and been able to assist in the passage of the bill at the next session.

Public Building at Reno.

On my motion in the fifty-first and fifty-second congresses a bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Reno. What efforts did you make to secure the passage of these bills in the house? I understand you say that there were some difficulties in passing these bills at the last session of congress. How was it in the fifty-first congress? A large number of public buildings bills passed in the fifty-first congress, but the Reno bill was not among them.

Bartine's Influence in the House.

You say it is easier to pass bills through the senate than through the house. How do you know that fact? Do you pretend to say that it is impossible to pass bills in the house? I have known of a purely local character, are passed at every session. Have you called up or passed a local bill for Nevada during the time that you have represented the state in the house? If so, please name it.

Profile in Promises.

You are prolific in promises. You say that if you are elected to the senate you will pass many bills as I have. Why don't you promise to pass more bills than I have passed? Why should you take my place if I cannot promise to serve the state better than you? The promises are easy to make; performance requires labor. You are bidding for the senatorship with promises. Promises are cheap. Why not outbid my performance?

Bartine's Record.

What is there in your past record to inspire confidence in your fidelity to the people of Nevada? Have you any other party or cause? I have devoted my best energies in support of that party for more than thirty-two years and have never faltered, and would now support President Harrison, and would not support any other party. If he had not abandoned the party, I would have been compelled to state with regard to yourself.

Nevada Tribune's Opinion of Bartine.

Your organ, The Nevada Tribune, you must admit, is a truthful and reliable journal, and thoroughly devoted to your advancement. Allow me to call your attention to some facts which the treatment of your organ has been compelled to state with regard to yourself.

The Democracy had nothing suitable for office position, and so the convention nominated Mr. Bartine for the office of attorney general on the 20th day of May, 1887. Mr. Bartine, for the office of attorney general, was elected by the people of Nevada on the 20th day of May, 1887.

Nevada Tribune, Oct. 21, 1892.

Bartine will tell the people of Nevada that he was not the love of office. (Nevada Tribune, Oct. 21, 1892.)

Grand Jurors of the Nevada State Court.

Mr. Bartine, who has been elected to the office of attorney general, is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability.

Nevada Tribune, Oct. 21, 1892.

There was quite an attendance at the meeting of the Nevada State Court, held at Carson, on the 20th day of May, 1887. The question of the day was, "How much money should be paid to the grand jurors of the Nevada State Court?"

Nevada Tribune, Oct. 21, 1892.

It is true that this paper was a means of making money for the Nevada State Court, but it is true that it was a means of making money for the Nevada State Court.

Nevada Tribune, Oct. 21, 1892.

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Bartine's Place on the Coinage Committee.

I understand you boast that if you had not been recognized as a good silver man, Speaker Crisp of Georgia would not have given you the important place which you occupy upon the committee on coinage, weights and measures of the present house of representatives, and that myself and others would not have favored your appointment on that committee. I acknowledge that my desire to see you in the place which you occupy upon the committee on coinage, weights and measures of the present house of representatives, notwithstanding your vote on the force bill and on the Bland resolution, induced me to elevate an unworthy man, but I was desirous of keeping you in line with the silver cause by encouraging you to support the paramount interest of Nevada. I may have erred, but my intentions were good. After you had deserted the cause and declared that you were in favor of supporting the gold advocate Harrison for president and conferring on him additional power to make war on silver, and after your friends boasted of the fact that a Democratic speaker had conferred the honor upon you of placing you at the head of the Republicans on the committee on coinage, weights and measures, I addressed a letter to Senator Gorman, the leader of the Democratic party in the senate, and asked him to state how it happened that you were placed on that committee. The following is his reply:

Senator Gorman's Letter.

WASHINGTON, ST. PAUL, SEPT. 1892. Hon. William M. Stewart, Carson City, Nev. My Dear Senator and Friend—Owing to my absence from the city without leaving directions for my mail forwarded, your letter of the 17th is just at hand.

It gives me great pleasure to say, in reply to your request that I should state the facts in regard

